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U.S. HISTORY

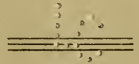
THE FACTS CONDENSED

BY

A. S. LEE

AUTHOR OF

CONDENSED SERIES OF TEXT BOOKS
FOR TEACHERS



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U. S. HISTORY

The Facts Condensed

History is the record of human progress.

Civilization is the sum total of permanent gains made by man through his personal and co-operative efforts.

We study our country's history to develop intelligent patriotism and to learn what our country has accomplished that is worth passing on to succeeding generations.

LESSON PLAN FOR THE STUDY OF AN EVENT.

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1. Conditions prior to the event.
2. Disadvantages of these conditions.
3. The problem—to better these conditions.
4. The attempts to improve conditions. (The improvement is the event.)
5. Success of the improved conditions.
6. Results of the event, listed.

SUBJECT MATTER FOR "HISTORY IN THE GRADES."

First Grade. Folk stories, myths, and fairy tales.

Second Grade. Stories of Indians, such as Pratt's

Legends of Red Children and Burton's The Story of the Indians of New England.

Third Grade. Stories of the Northmen and of Indian Chieftains.

Fourth Grade. Oral and written reproductions of history stories read or told by the teacher. Facts in local history. Pratt's American History for American Children.

Fifth Grade. Great discoverers· inventors, and heroes. "Ten Great Events in History" by Johonnot.

Sixth Grade. Beginner's American History, Montgomery. The life and achievements of great men.

Seventh Grade. American Beginnings in Europe. Explorers and Colonizers of America. American history to the Revolution.

Eighth Grade. Adopted text from the Revolution to the present. Supplementary books—"A History of the United States for Grammar Schools" by Thwaites and Kendall, Houghton Miffin Co., and Ashley's American History, Macmillan Co.

The aim of the history work in the lower grades is to cultivate a taste for history and to create an interest in men and their achievements. In these grades history is approached through the story and through biography; the story is the first available route.

Patriotic poems and songs, national holidays, and birthdays of our great men provide a basis for much valuable history work in all the grades if properly treated and presented by the teacher. Through these exercises, Americanism may be taught.

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Period of Discovery and Exploration (1492-1607)

The occupation of Constantinople by the Turks (1453) cutting off communication with the far east, and the discovery of the rotundity of the earth, **led to the discovery of America** in 1492, by Christopher Columbus.

The invention of printing, The Revival of Learning The Crusades, and glowing accounts of travelers to the far East aroused the interest of Europeans in trade, commerce, travel and social conditions. The expeditions of Columbus, Cabot, Vespucius, Da Gama, Magellan and others is, but the outgrowth of the "New Birth" which marks this period. The Crusades created a spirit of adventure and an interest in the geography of Asia.

Sir John Mandeville first suggested the idea of the rotundity of the earth· **Columbus** resolved to prove it, and **Magellan** did prove it.

Spain, England, France, and **Holland** took an active part in exploring and colonizing America.

Spain claimed the whole of South America and the southern part of North America and based that claim on the discovery of America by Columbus.

England claimed all of North America, basing her claim on the expedition of John Cabot, who explored the coast of North America from Nova Scotia to Cape Hatteras.

France claimed the valleys of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi, basing her claim on the expeditions of Cartier and LaSalle, respectively.

Holland claimed the middle portion of North America

about the Hudson river, basing her claim on the expedition of Sir Henry Hudson.

Each of these nations expended its energies in colonizing the parts claimed.

Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, Italy, was a great traveler, a practical sailor and a man of practical ideas. He believed the world to be round and that the Indies could be reached by sailing west. After many unsuccessful attempts to get aid to prove his theory, Ferdinand, and Isabella, rulers of Spain, fitted out three small vessels—the **Nina· Pinta** and **Santa Maria,**—for him. With these, he sailed to the west and reached the island of San Salvador of the Bahama group, **Oct. 12, 1492.** He discovered Cuba on this voyage. A little later, he made a **second voyage** discovering the remainder of the Greater Antilles. On the **third voyage** he discovered (1498) the mainland of South America. In Haiti Columbus was arrested and sent home in chains. After several years he made a **fourth voyage** visiting the lands he had explored. This voyage was full of misfortunes, and Columbus, broken in health and spirits, returned to Spain, where he died in 1506.

SPANISH EXPLORERS—**Columbus** discovered America. **DeSoto** discovered the Mississippi. **Balboa** discovered the Pacific ocean. **Ponce De Leon** explored Florida. **Cortez** explored and conquered Mexico. **Magellan circumnavigated** the globe.

ENGLISH EXPLORERS—**Cabot** discovered North America. **Drake** explored the Pacific coast of North America. **John Smith** explored the Atlantic Coast of North America. **Frobisher** explored the northeastern coast of North America.

FRENCH EXPLORERS—**Cartier** explored the valley of the St. Lawrence. **Marquette** explored the upper valley of

the Mississippi. **LaSalle** explored the Ohio and lower Mississippi regions. **Champlain** explored the valley of the St. Lawrence. To the work of Champlain the success of the French in Canada must be atributed.

DUTCH EXPLORERS—**Henry Hudson** explored the Hudson river and Hudson bay. **Adrian Block** explored the Connecticut valley. **Cornelius May** explored Delaware and Delaware bay.

These various expeditions and claims led to much strife among the colonies and among the mother countries. The whole matter was finally settled by the simple plan:

> That they should take who had the power,
> And they should keep who can.

Colonial Period (1607-1776.)

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when America was being settled, most European countries were falling more and more under autocratic government. England and Holland were the only two countries in which the people succeeded in building up a government in which the people had a part. Civil wars, the Thirty Years War, and other wars kept the energies of the countries of Europe engaged at home; some of them were fighting for their national existence. The Reformation, early in the sixteenth century, divided the people into religious factions that persecuted each other without mercy. Religious intolerance and militarism made life in Europe one round of hardships. The rights to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness were denied. It was the progressive, the forward-looking, the strong-willed, the courageous people of Europe that withdrew from such associations and settled in America.

The newly discovered continent America, rich in natural resources and ideal in climate, provided unlimited opportunities for the oppressed people of Europe to build up new communities and to found a new government based on the brotherhood of man. The thinking classes of Europe saw and grasped these opportunities. Liberty and opportunity is what they sought and found in America.

We must think of the colonists as Englishmen, Dutchmen and Frenchmen living in America, who had brought with them the language, manners, laws, and social ideas of the mother country. In fact, we must think of them as part of the old world brought to the new. This means that the history of America is but a continuation of the history of Europe.

Whenever one church party came into power in England, persecutions of the other party in England followed. This state of affairs was often reflected in the colonies. Whenever England and France were at war, which was quite often, it meant a war between the English and French colonies in America.

It is to be rememered, however, that most of the colonists came to America to escape persecution and intolerance and that, naturally, they made great efforts to eliminate these evils from their communities in America.

While the governments in the colonies are classed as (1) **Charter** (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut), (2) **Proprietary** (Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland), and (3) **Royal** (New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia), they were very similar in form for the English brought their forms of government with them. In fact, they formed a little chain of English governments along the Atlantic coast that later united and formed our Federal Union. The basis of English liberties guaranteed by

"Magna Carta" and the "Bill of Rights" was cherished by these English settlers and perpetuated in their governments. We can see why they pledged their **lives**, their **fortunes** and their **sacred honor** for the preservation of these liberties.

When we think of the European background of our history, it is easy to understand that there have grown up in America, democratic ideals that have been tested and found good, and that are now strongly in evidence wherever civilization is found. America made democracy safe for the world and has played a deciding part in making the world safe for democracy.

It was the desire to escape persecutions and intolerance that induced Europeans to seek homes in America. The colonies of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Rhode Island and Georgia, were founded as asylums for the oppressed.

First Settlements

Spanish, at St. Augustine, in 1565.
French, at Port Royal, in 1604.
English, at Jamestown, in 1607.
Dutch, at New Amsterdam, in 1614.

State	Date	Where	By Whom	Leading Man
Virginia	1607	Jamestown	Eng. Cavaliers	John Smith
New York	1614	N. Amsterdam	Dutch	Stuyvesant
New Jersey	1617	Bergen	Eng. Quakers	Lord Berkeley
Mass.	1620	Plymouth	Eng. Puritans	Miles Standish
New Ham.	1623	Dover	English	Gorges
Connecticut	1624	Windsor	English	John Winthrop
Maryland	1634	St. Marys	Eng. Catholics	Lord Baltimore
Rhode Island	1636	Providence	English	Roger Williams
Delaware	1638	Christiana	Swedes	Penn
North Car.	1663	Albermarle	Huguenots	Duke of Albermarle
South Car.	1680	Charleston	Huguenots	Lord Clarendon
Penn.	1681	Philadelphia	Eng. Quakers	Penn
Georgia	1733	Savannah	Eng. Prisoners	Ogelthorpe

Cavaliers and Pilgrims. The cavaliers were royalists and supported the Church of England. The Pilgrims opposed both the King and the Church of England. The Cavaliers were indolent, yet broad minded and aristocratic, while the Pilgrims were narrow minded, but industrious and democratic. The Cavaliers came to Virginia to seek wealth and to escape the society of the Puritans; the Pilgrims came to Massachusetts that they might worship God as their conscience dictated.

Coming of the Puritans. The 10 years following the settlement of Boston (1630) was the most important period in the settlement of New England. Within this period more than 20,000 Puritans came from England and settled in Massachusetts. This great Puritan migration was caused by the oppression and tyranny of Charles I in matters of religion. Many of these Puritans were educated persons of wealth and influence and were among the most progressive citizens of England. They brought with them the world's best ideas as to government and social efficiency. Their descendants became leaders in the Revolutionary period.

Coming of the Cavaliers. The tyranny and oppression of Charles I brought on a civil war in England between the King's friends (the Cavaliers), and his enemies (mostly Puritans) which resulted in the defeat of the King's party and the execution of the King 1649. Oliver Cromwell, the great Puritan leader, now became the ruled. The Cavaliers, fearing the hostility of Cromwell and disgusted with the Puritan government, came to Virginia. They were mostly men of culture, wealth, and refinement and many of them came from some of the best families in England. These Cavaliers made Virginia a better place to live in and their descendants became the greatest statesmen and soldiers of our revolutionary period.

Union of the Colonies.

In 1643, Plymouth, New Haven, Massachusetts, and Connecticut united to protect themselves from Indian hostilities, and from encroachments of the Dutch.

In 1754, representatives from seven colonies met at Albany to maintain peace with the Iriquois Indians and to plan for the French and Indian War. At this Convention, a plan for union was written and submitted by Benjamin Franklin. The Convention approved the plan and it was sent to the King and the Colonies for ratification. The King and the Colonies both rejected it· each thinking it gave the other too much power.

In 1765, representatives from nine colonies met in New York to protest against the Stamp Act, which was passed earlier in the year. The English Parliament gave prompt attention to the petition of this Congress and, in the following year, repealed the Stamp Act, but with the repeal bill, Parliament passed the Declaratory Act, asserting the right to tax the colonies and "to legislate for them in all cases whatsoever." The effectiveness of co-operation in the work of this Congress encouraged a closer union.

In 1774, the first Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, with representatives present from all the Colonies but Georgia. This Congress met to counteract the "Intolerable Acts" passed by Parliament. This Congress protested against the treatment of Massachusetts, drew up a Declaration of Rights, planned a boycott on English goods, and called another Congress for next year in case their grievances were not redressed.

In 1775, the second Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, with representatives present from all the colo-

nies. This Congress had no formal authority from the Colonies but having their good will, it exercised all the functions of government from 1775 to 1789. This Congress provided men and means to carry on the war. It adopted the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and authorized their revision which resulted in the present Constitution for the United States of America. This Congress completed the union of the Colonies.

Nationalism and the Constitution

On November 17, 1777, the Articles of Confederation were adopted. This plan of government was not effective until ratified by all the states. The ratification was not completed until 1781. The Articles of Confederation were found defective in the following particulars: (1) They formed an alliance instead of a nation. (2) They did not provide for an executive department. (3) There was no authority to interpret the laws. (4) Congress had no authority to enforce any of its decrees. (5) They failed to regulate commerce among the states.

The Critical Period. The time between the close of the Revolution and the adoption of the National Constitution is known as the "critical period" of American history. There was jealousy and discontent among the states. The government had no credit at home nor abroad. Congress had no money; it could not preserve order nor pay its debts. The country was almost ruined by the war.

Forward-looking statesmen of this day saw the necessity for two sweeping reforms. One was that the finances of the country should be placed on a sound basis. Another one was that there should be uniform laws and

rules governing commerce with foreign nations and among the states.

In 1785, commissioners from Maryland and Virginia met at Washington's home at Mt. Vernon to discuss the establishment of joint regulations for the use of Chesapeake Bay as a highway of commerce. It was soon seen that the settlement of this question involved others in which all the states were interested. Next year (1786), Virginia asked all the states to send delegates to a convention to be held at Annapolis to establish uniformity in currency and duties, in all the states. Only five states sent delegates, and no action was taken. This Convention, however, asked all the states to meet at Philadelphia, 1787, to consider the state of the union and to revise the Articles of Confederation that uniformity, stability, and efficiency in the government might be secured. By vote of Congress, such a convention was called to meet in Philadelphia, the second Monday of May, 1787, "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation."

The Convention met in Independence Hall and elected Washington president; Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, Patterson· Morris, Pinckney, Dickinson, Franklin, Sherman, King and Wilson were among the prominent members. It soon became apparent that the Articles of Confederation could not be revised but that a new plan of government was needed. Consequently, the National Constitution, as we now have it was, after much deliberation, agreed upon and formally adopted Sept. 17, 1787. It was to go into effect when nine states had ratified it. New Hampshire, the ninth state, ratified it June 21, 1788, and the Continental Congress took steps to put the new government in operation. Washington, the first president, was inaugurated April 30, 1789. This marks the beginning of our Federal Union and our national life.

Slavery

Slavery was introduced (1619) into the colonies by the captain of a Dutch trading vessel, who brought to Jamestown his first colony of negroes.

Slavery existed in all the colonies, but not extensively north of the **Mason and Dixon Line,** where they were chiefly household servants.

In the South the farmers raised all their crops by slave labor. The invention of the cotton gin made slave labor very profitable, not only to the producers of cotton, but to the manufacturers of cotton cloth. In the beginning people generally believed slavery to be right, but gradually good men in all the states proclaimed slavery to be a national evil, resulting in evil to both whites and blacks. The North did not need slaves; the South thought she could not get along without them. The North was fast becoming a manufacturing section and needed a protective tariff. The South, having no manufacturing, looked at the tariff as a burden. These differences in industries, opinions, and interests led to much bitter feeling and to opposing views as to public policies.

The **first trouble** in regard to slavery occurred at the framing of the national constitution. One faction wanted the **slave trade** abolished at once, the other faction wanted nothing said about it. This difference was compromised by section IX, article I, of the constitution, **forbidding Congress to abolish the slave trade before 1808.** The extreme South wanted the slaves counted in apportioning representatives; the midle and northern states objected. This difference was compromised by section II, article III, **counting three-fifths of the slaves in apportioning repre-**

sentatives and direct taxes. By act of Congress, 1807, to take effect, 1808, the slave trade was abolished.

The acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase **agitated the slave question again.** No slave states existed above the Ohio river; no free states south of it. In 1818 Missouri applied for admission to the Union. This opened up the question as to the existence of slavery in all the territory west of the Mississippi. It was settled by the **Missouri Compromise,** which provided that Missouri should be admitted as a slave state and that slavery should be forever prohibited in all other territory of the United States north and west of Missouri.

The acquisition of the Mexican territory **opened up the slave question again.** It was settled (1850) by the **Omnibus Bill** introduced by Henry Clay so ably supported by Daniel Webster in his famous "7th of March speech."

It provided (1) that California should be admitted as a free state; (2) that the slave trade be abolished in the District of Columnia; (3) that New Mexico and Utah should be organized into territories without mention of slavery; (4) That Texas should be paid $10,000,000 for her claim on New Mexico; (5) that a stringent fugitive slave law should be enacted. These bills were passed separately.

"The Missouri Compromise of 1820," "The Compromise Tariff Bill of 1833," and the "Omnibus Bill of 1850" are often spoken of as the **three compromise measures of Henry Clay.**

The **Kansas-Nebraska Bill** (1854) introduced by Dougless, provided for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska with or without slavery, as the people of those territories might determine. This territory being north of the southern boundary of Missouri, the bill repealed the Missouri Compromise. The plan outlined

in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill is called **"Squatter-Sovereignty."**

A little later, the **Dred Scott Decision** declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional.

The Kansas-Nebraska Bill led to a civil war in Kansas. Both Kansas and Nebraska were admitted as free states.

The **Underground Railroad** was a concerted action of the abolitionists in secreting the negroes and helping them on their way to Canada.

John Brown's raid to Harper's Ferry occurred in 1859.

As a war measure, the **Emancipation Proclamation** was issued by President Lincoln, Sept. 22, 1863, freeing the slaves in states or parts of states in rebellion against the United States on January 1, 1863.

The **13th amendment** (1865) freed the negro; the **14th amendment** (1868) made him a citizen; the **15th amendment** (1870) gave him the right to vote.

The United States Bank

The first **United States Bank** was planned by Hamilton and chartered in 1791 for 20 years, with a capital of $10,000,000, of which the government subscribed one-fifth. The bank was not re-chartered on the grounds that it was not constitutional and was managed by foreigners.

Another United States bank was re-chartered in 1816, for 20 years with a capital of $35,000,000. The government subscribed $7,000·000.

In 1831 the bank applied for a new charter. The bill passed both houses, but was vetoed by President Jackson and lost.

The United States Bank was superseded by the Independent Treasury System planned by President Van Buren.

The Tariff.

Tariff is a schedule of the rates of duties fixed by law. The **first tariff bill** was introduced by James Madison of Virginia, and passed in 1789. The object was to raise revenue and to encourage and protect home manufacturers. In 1790 the rate of duties was raised from 8 1-2 to 11 per cent. In 1792 it was again raised to 13 per cent. The rates were increased in 1804, in 1810 duties were doubled, in 1816 the rates were again increased. In 1824 a tariff with a 37 per cent rate was passed. In 1828 it was increased to 40 per cent. The latter rate led to the "Nullification Acts" of South Carolina and to the tariff compromise measure of Henry Clay in 1833. The rates were gradually reduced until the civil war. Since then they have been materially increased. The McKinley Bill of 1890 made the average rate 47 per cent, the Wilson Bill of 1894 made the rate 41 per cent, the Dingley Bill of 1897 fixed the rate at 49 per cent on an average. The Payne-Aldrich Bill of 1909 revised the tariff again. On some things the rates were increased and on others, decreased. The Underwood Tariff Law of 1913, reduced tariff rates somewhat and placed lumber, wool, sugar, and certain food supplies on the free list. The tariff rates mentioned above are average rates.

Political Parties

The people first divided into political parties on the matter of adopting the Federal Constitution in 1787. Those who favored the constitution, led by Madison, Hamilton,

Marshall, Washington, and Jefferson were called **Federalists;** while those opposed to it, led by Patrick Henry, George Mason, Richard Henry Lee, and William Grayson, were called **Anti-Federalists.**

In 1791 Madison and Jefferson left the Federalist party. They were Federalists when to be a Federalist meant the adoption of the constitution. They became **Republicans,** when to be a Federalist meant the endorsement of Hamilton's financial policy. It was in Jefferson's administration that the name Republican was changed to **Democrat.** Jefferson is recognized as the founder of the Democratic party.

The Federalists elected but two presidents—Washington and Adams. The downfall of the Federalist party is attributed to different things, chief of which are the Alien and Sedition laws, monarchial tendencies, divisions within the party, and the Hartford Convention.

From 1824 to 1840 there were two parties—the **Democratic** and **Whig.** Monroe, Jackson, Gallatin, Gerry, Benton, Calhoun, Hayne, and Marcy were Democrats; while Clay, Webster, Harrison, Taylor, and Scott were Whigs.

Prior to 1834 the Whig party was called the National Republican party.

The **American** party nominated but one candidate, Millard Fillmore, in 1856. John C. Fremont was the first candidate of the **Republican** party (1856.) In 1848 the **Free-Soil** party nominated J. P. Hale. He received no electoral vote. Since 1856 the two leading parties have been the Democratic and Republican. Excepting Buchanan, Cleveland and Wilson, all the presidents since 1856 have been Republicans. Within this time there have been various other parties: **Prohibition, Greenback, Socialist, Populist** and **Progressive.**

Jefferson, Madison, Monroe· Jackson, Van Buren, Pierce, Buchanan, Cleveland and Wilson were **Democrats;** Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Harding were **Republicans.** George Washington and John Adams were **Federalists.** Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Fillmore were **Whigs.** J. Q. Adams was **independent** in politics.

Three presidents were not elected by the Electoral College: **Jefferson, J. Q. Adams,** and **Hayes.** The first two were elected by the House of Representatives; Hayes was elected by the Electoral Commission.

Wars

The inter-colonial wars were **King William's War, Queen Anne's War· King George's War,** and the **French and Indian War.**

The causes of the French and Indian war were (a) Conflicting claims to the Ohio Valley; (b) National jealousy.

General Braddock was sent against the French at Fort Du Quesne but was defeated. The battle of Quebec was the decisive engagement. The English under Wolfe defeated the French under Montcalm. The "Treaty of Paris" 1763 closed the war. By this treaty, French ceded Canada and all her territory east of the Mississippi to England. Spain ceded Florida to England in exchange for Cuba and the Phillipines, which had been taken by England during this war.

An Eventful Period (1763-1776)

The problems growing out of the French and Indian War developed the American spirit and marked quite clearly the differences between the democratic ideals of America and the extreme monarchial views of George III and his followers. America did not object to paying a just share of the expenses of the war but did object to surrendering democratic ideals as to the method of raising the funds. Right here it is well to go back to the beginnings of our history and to remember that America was settled by persons who considered their social and civic rights as sacred as their honor and their lives. It is no wonder that they openly resisted the application of autocratic principles of government, and that they believed taxation without representation was tyranny.

Egypt developed civilization for the world; Greece gave it science and art; the Semitic peoples of Arabia and Palestine gave it its religions; Rome gave it its laws; the Teutons of north western Europe gave to the world its courtesy and respect for women; it appears that the mission of America is to give to the world a democratic government based on the brotherhood of man. This idea of democracy can be traced quite clearly from the first settlement at Jamestown 1607 to the conclusion of the World War 1914-1918.

The French and Indian war decided that the language, laws, customs, and institutions of the English people should be perpetuated in North America. It resulted in a closer union of the colonies and trained many soldiers and commanders, who became prominent in the Revolution. The expense of this war was great and the new English King George III proposed to make the colonies pay most of it. In 1765 Parliament passed the **"Stamp Act"** which compelled the colonists to buy revenue stamps and place them on every legal document, note, contract and publication. These stamps varied in price from 1 cent to 50 dollars. The colonists refused to buy the stamps on the grounds (1) that it was unjust and (2) that it

was taxing the colonists without their consent which was in violation of the constitutional laws of England. Burke and Pitt, able and eloquent members of Parliament, championed the cause of the colonies and the odious law was repealed. But other laws as obnoxious as the Stamp Act, were passed—**Declaratory Act, Boston Port Bill, Mutiny Act, Quebec Act, Transportation Act,** etc. These acts met determined opposition in America and resulted in the calling of The First Continental Congress which met in **Carpenter's Hall,** Philadelphia **September 5, 1774.** This congress decided to stand with Massachusetts in her resistance to British oppression. It issued an address to the king, and another to the English people. The Second Continental Congress met at **Independence Hall,** Philadelphia, **May 10, 1775.** This Congress exercised all the functions of government from 1775 to 1789. (1) It provided men and means to carry on the Revolution; (2) It adopted the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation. (3) It completed the union among the states.

The Revolution

The causes of the Revolution were: (a) Taxation without representation. (b) Personal character of George III. (c) Inclination of the colonists to be free. (d) Influence of France. (e) Appointment of British Bishops to preside over American churches. (f) The passage of several acts detrimental to American liberty, examples: Boston Port Bill; Quebec Acts, Declaratory Act, Transportation Bill, and the Quartering Act.

It is to be remembered that the great majority of the English people as well as many influential members of Parliament, such as Pitt, Burke, and Fox, opposed the war

as well as the governments policies towards the Colonies. The people did not join the army to fight the Americans and it became necessary to hire German soldiers, the Hessians.

Washington took command of the army at Cambridge, Mass., drove the British out of Boston, was defeated at Long Island, gained the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and went into winter quarters at Morristown, N. J., 1777, was defeated at Brandywine and Germantown, went into winter quarters at Valley Forge 1777-78, fought the indecisive battle of Monmouth, and, with the aid of the French, captured Cornwallis and his army at Yorktown (1781.)

Leading Battles

Battles	Amer. Com.	British Com.	Victorious
Long Island	Washington	Howe	British
Trenton	Washington	Rahl	Americans
Princeton	Washington	Mawhood	Americans
Brandywine	Washington	Howe	British
Germantown	Washington	Howe	British
Saratoga	Gates	Burgoyne	Americans
Monmouth	Washington	Clinton	Indecisive
Camden	Gates	Cornwallis	British
Kings Mt.	Campbell	Ferguson	Americans
Guilford C. H.	Greene	Cornwallis	British
Yorktown	Washington	Cornwallis	Americans

A Critical Period

The time between the close of the Revolution and the adoption of the Constitution is known as the **critical period**

of American history. **Reasons:** (1) There was jealousy and discontent among the states. (2) The government had no money, nor had it credit at home or abroad. (3) It could not preserve order nor pay its debts. (4) The country had been desolated by the war. (5) The Articles of Confederation was inadequate as a means of government.

The attempt to improve conditions by revising the Articles of Confederation led to the adoption of the National Constitution in 1787. The new government so provided, was put in operation by Congress 1789. It gave us confidence, order, and hope at home, and respect abroad. **Other events of this period:**—(1) The Annapolis Convention. (2) Shay's Rebellion in Mass. (3) The adoption of the Ordinance of 1787.

War of 1812

The causes of the war of 1812 were (a) the impressment of American seamen and (b) the seizure of American ships and cargoes, by the British.

During the war of 1812, England was directing her military energies mostly against Napoleon whose ambitious designs had threatened the national life of Great Britain. The treaty of Ghent, 1814, was not the result of American victories so much as it was a war measure on the part of England to concentrate her strength against Napoleon. The battle of Waterloo, which ended the career of Napoleon, was fought but a few months after the battle of New Orleans.

It is to be remembered, too, that the safety of England has always depended upon her navy, and that in these years in particular, she needed every available sailor she had. It must be admitted that she had a right to make a

thorough search for her slackers, many of whom she found on American ships. We did not object to the capture and return of her deserters but we did emphatically object to her taking American sailors along with her slackers and impressing them into British service.

Leading Battles

Battles	Amer. Com.	British Com.	Victorious
Constitution and Guerrier	Hull	Dacres	Americans
Lake Erie	Perry	Barclay	Americans
Thames	Harrison	Proctor	Americans
Lundys Lane	Scott	Drummond	Americans
Bladensburg	Winder	Ross	British
New Orleans	Jackson	Packenham	Americans
Chesapeake and Shannon	Lawrence	Broke	British
Lake Champlain	McDonough	Prevost	Americans

Mexican War

The cause of the Mexican War was a dispute as to boundary between Texas and Mexico. The southern states had been on the lookout for more slave territory to maintain their balance in the United States Senate. A war with Mexico would afford the desired opportunity.

General Taylor gained the battles of **Palto Alto, Resaca De La Palma, Monterey,** and **Buena Vista.**

General Scott gained the battles of **Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chapultepec,** and **Mexico City.**

The Mexicans never gained a battle.

The Civil War

The causes of the Civil war were (a) Different constructions placed upon the constitution of the U. S. by the people of the North and the South. (b) Slavery. (c) Secession of States. (d) Publication of sectional books. (e) Influence of demagogues.

The four objects constantly kept in view by the Union generals were (a) The capture of Richmond. (b) The recovery of the coast. (c) The opening of the Mississippi. (d) The division of the Confederacy by an expedition to the coast.

Battles of the Army on the Potomac

Battles	Date	Union Com.	Confed. Com.	Victorious
Bull Run	1861	McDowell	Beauregard	Confederate
Seven Days	1862	McClelland	Lee	Indecisive
Bull Run	1862	Pope	Lee	Confederate
Antietam	1862	McClelland	Lee	Union
Fredericksburg	1862	Burnside	Lee	Confederate
Chancellorsville	1863	Hooker	Lee	Confederate
Gettysburg	1863	Meade	Lee	Union

Battles in the West

Battles	Date	Union Com.	Confed. Com.	Victorious
Fort Donelson	1862	Grant	Buckner	Union
Shiloh	1862	Grant	Johnson	Union
Murfreesboro	1862	Rosecrans	Bragg	Union
Vicksburg	1863	Grant	Pemberton	Union
Chickamauga	1863	Rosecrans	Bragg	Confederate
Chattanooga	1863	Grant	Bragg	Union
Atlanta	1864	Sherman	Hood	Union
Nashville	1864	Thomas	Hood	Union

Other Battles

Battles	Date	Union Com.	Confed. Com.	Victorious
Cold Harbor	1864	Grant	Lee	Confederate
Merrimac and Monitor	1862	Worden	Buckhanan	Union
Spottsylvania	1864	Grant	Lee	Indecisive

The naval battle between the Merrimac and Monitor, the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg· Atlanta and Vicksburg are, perhaps, **the most decisive battles of the war.**

The **defeat of the Merrimac** by the Monitor, prevented (a) the destruction of the rest of the Federal fleet, (b) the breaking up of the blockade, and (c) the capture of New York and other coast cities of the north.

The **battle of Antietam** checked Lee's first northern invasion. The **battle of Gettysburg** checked Lee's second northern invasion.

The **battle of Atlanta** made possible the division of the Confederacy and Sherman's march to the Sea.

The **battle of Vicksburg** opened up the Mississippi to Federal boats.

The **Civil War** extinguished secession and made possible the freeing of the slaves.

Spanish American War

Causes—The many rebellions of the Cuban people against the government of Spain injuring our commerce with Cuba, resulting in great damage to American invest-

ments there, and necessitating the keeping of our navy in preparation for active service, were the **remote causes.** The destruction of our battleship "The Maine" in the Harbor of Havanna Feb. 15, 1898, was the **immediate cause.**

The **battle of Manila Bay,** May 1, 1898, was the first engagement of the war. The squadron under George Dewey without material loss destroyed a Spanish fleet and silenced the shore batteries. Later, (August 13) the fleet acting in conjunction with a land force under General Merritt captured the city of Manila.

On **July 1 and 2,** the army under the command of General Shafter, took and held the other defenses of Santiago, (El Caney and San Juan Hill.) On **July 17** the city was surrendered, together with the eastern end of Cuba, and over 22,000 Spanish soldiers.

On **July 3, Cervera's** fleet sailed out of the Harbor of Santiago. The American fleet under Commodore Schley, Captain Evans and Admiral Sampson, soon sunk or stranded all the Spanish vessels with a loss of but one man. Besides the great number killed and wounded, nearly 1,800 Spanish sailors were taken prisoners.

As **a result of the war,** Spain lost all her West Indian possessions, the Phillippines and other islands. The U. S. gained the Philippines, Porto Rico, Guam, and Wake Island.

War With Germany

April 6, 1917 to November 11, 1918

Causes. The ruthless destruction of American ships and the taking of American lives as a part of the naval

program carried out by the German government, were the immediate causes of the war.

Once in the war, we began to throw into the conflict every element of strength we possessed in order that the world might have what we already possess—freedom, democracy and equality. Our war aim and our peace program were the same: **"The reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind."**

The battles in which our army took the initiative and won decisive victories were **Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Belleau Woods,** and **Argonne Forrest.**

Results of the war. It broadened the sympathy of mankind. It showed that no nation can force its opinions and policies upon the world. It completely destroyed the autocracy and militaryism that was a threatening menace to the peace and happiness of the world. It insures freedom to every nation both great and small to determine its own policy and its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, and unafraid. It demonstrated that there is no super-man nor no super-nation. It has marked the dawn of democracy and the twilight of autocracy.

The part our country took in the war. We sent 2,000,000 well equipped and well trained soldiers to France and had 2,000,000 more ready to go. Our troops were on the ground at the critical times in July 1918 when Paris was seriously threatened. At Chauteau Thierry our soldiers started the Germans on the retreat which did not cease till the Armistice was signed, November 11, 1918.

We provided our associates in the war with $7,000,000,000 in money and with food, clothing and supplies that they could not have acquired elsewhere and at a time

when the success of the Allies depended wholly on the food and other necessities which we furnished.

Our navy rendered substantial aid in patrolling the North Sea, in making the blockade against Germany effective, and in destroying enemy submarines.

Since the signing of the Armistice, our soldiers have taken a leading part in enforcing the terms of the armistice.

We made victory sure and complete.

The Treaty of Peace was made at Versailles, a suburb of Paris and is properly called "The Treaty of Paris." Our members of the peace treaty were, President Wilson, Lansing, White, Bliss, and House. The treaty provides for peace among all the belligerent nations; Reparation, and restitution by Germany and her associates for the wrongs done, and a guaranty by them that such wrongs will not be attempted again. The treaty further provides for a "League of Nations" to preserve the peace of the world and to maintain freedom and justice for all nations, great and small.

The part of the treaty providing for "The League of Nations" was rejected by the United States Senate. Treaties made by the president are not binding until ratified by the Senate.

Period of Reconstruction (1866-1877)

Immediately after the Civil War three great problems confronted the Federal government: (1) the status of the Blacks; (2) The status of the Confederate Whites; (3) The status of the Confederate states.

I. The thirteenth amendment, ratified in 1865, freed the negro.

The fourteenth amendment, ratified in 1868, made the negro a citizen.

The fifteenth amendment, ratified in 1870, gave the negro the right to vote.

II. In 1868, President Johnson declared a general amnesty to all persons who had taken part in the rebellion, but Congress vested with authority granted it by the XIV Amendment, prevented the southern leaders from holding any office, state or national for several years.

III. As to the status of the new states, the President and Congress differed widely, the former maintaining that they were never out of the Union, while the latter claimed they were and that they should be dealt with as territories. The view taken by Congress was adopted and Congress divided the South into military districts each presided over by a military governor until the people of the several states should establish a government accepting the Constitution of the U. S., and especially amendments XIII and XIV.

Under this plan, Tennessee came back into the Union, 1865.

In 1868, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina, came back into the Union. Mississippi, Georgia, Texas and Virginia remained out until 1870.

In 1877, President Hayes, withdrew all Federal soldiers from the South. This restored normal conditions and was the end of reconstruction in the South.

Territorial Expansion of the U. S.

In 1783 the western boundary of the U. S. was the Mississippi River, and the southern boundary was Florida. Since then, territory has been added as follows: (1) **Louisiana,** by purchase from Franch in 1803. (2) **Florida,** by purchase from Spain in 1819. (3) **Oregon** by exploration and settlement, 1832 to 1846. (4) **Texas** by annexation, in 1845. (5) **Mexican Cession,** 1848. (6) **Gadsen Purchase,** from Mexico, in 1853. (7) **Alaska,** from Russia, by purchase in 1867. (8) **Hawaii** by annexation, in 1898. (9) **Philippines, Guam, Wake Island,** and **Porto Rico** by treaty with Spain in 1898. (10) **Tutuila,** by treaty with Germany and Great Britain, 1890. **Virgin Islands** in West Indies purchased from Denmark for $25,000,000 in 1917.

Treaties

Treaty of Ryswick in 1697, closed King William's War and provided for a mutual restoration of territory.

Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 closed Queen Anne's War giving England Arcadia and the privilege of selling slaves in the Spanish Colonies.

Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle closed King George's War 1748.

The **Treaty of Paris,** in 1763 closed the French and Indian War. By this treaty France ceded Canada and all her territory east of the Mississippi to England. Spain traded Florida to England for Cuba.

The **Treaty of Versailles** in 1783 closed the Revolution. By this treaty England recognized the independence of the U. S.

Treaty of Ghent in 1814 closed the war of 1812. Its leading provision was peace.

Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo (1848) closed the Mexican War. The Mexican cession of 522,568 square miles of territory was made to the U. S. for $15,000,000.

Treaty of Paris (1899) closed the Spanish-American War.

Treaty of Paris 1919, closed the war with Germany.

Inventions

In 1793 **Eli Whitney** invented the Cotton Gin. It made slave labor more popular, increased the demand for slaves, led to the building of the great cotton mills of New England, and made cotton "King of the South."

In 1807 **Robert Fulton** invented the first practical steamboat "The Clermont." This greatly increased transportation facilities, made a vast change in modes of travel, and greatly aided in the rapid settlement of the West. In 1819 'The Savannah" the first ocean steamship crossed the Atlantic.

In 1834 **Cyrus McCormick** invented the harvesting machine. This invention made possible the harvesting of our large crops of wheat in the West.

In 1844, **Morse** invented the Magnetic Telegraph. This invention is one of the greatest auxiliaries of commerce. It overcomes distance, puts the most widely sep-

arated parts of the world in close touch, and broadens the sympathies of mankind.

In 1846 **Dr. Morton,** of Boston, discovered Anaesthesia which is the production of artificial sleep by breathing the vapors of ether. By its use the most delicate surgical operations can be performed without pain. The value of this discovery is inestimable.

In 1846, **Elias Howe** invented the sewing machine. It is one of the greatest labor saving machines.

In 1876, **A. G. Bell** invented the telephone. Its influences are about the same as the telegraph but more practical and in more general use.

Thomas A. Edison invented the phonograph, and in 1879 instituted the electric light.

In 1908, the **Wright brothers** invented the Aeroplane.

Goodyear discovered the plan for making vulcanized India rubber.

Hoe invented the modern printing press.

Franklin invented the lightning rod and discovered the identity of electricity and lightning.

Important Facts and Events

Madison, Polk, Lincoln, McKinley and **Wilson** are called the war presidents, because a war was in progress during the administration of each.

Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Grant, and Garfield were military presidents, each being distinguished generals.

Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, Arthur, and **Roosevelt,** are the vice presidents that became presidents by the death of the president, **Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley** respectively, having died in office.

Debates

The Webster-Hayne Debate 1830, grew out of a resolution offered by Mr. Foote, of Connecticut, in regard to the sale of public lands. The debate covered every phase of the question of States' Rights, and nullification. Mr. Webster's speech on this occasion closing with the words "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," is the most eloquent plea ever delivered by an American, for the preservation of the Federal Union.

The Lincoln-Douglass Debate, occurred during the campaign for U. S. Senator in Illinois between its two distinguished citizens, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglass. The subjects discussed were the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and the Dred Scott Decision. They spoke from the same platform in each Congressional District, and although Douglass won by a few votes, the tactics of Lincoln caused Douglass to make statements concerning the Dred Scott case that made him unpopular in the South and lost him the presidency.

Ten Important Dates and Events

1497. In this year, John Cabot discovered North America and took possession of the country for Henry VII, King of England. This event gave England the ground

for colonizing America and led to the establishment of English language, culture, customs, and laws in North America.

1607. This year marks the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown, Va. This settlement gave the English a foot-hold and around it grew the prosperous and influential colony of Virginia.

1776. Adoption of the Declaration of Independence. By this act the colonies separated from the mother country.

After this date the American soldiers in the Revolutionary war were fighting not only for their rights as Englishmen, but for independence and self government. The Declaration of Independence created a new government with which foreign nations could treat.

1787. The adoption of the Constitution of the United States. This marks the beginning of our national greatness, completed the union among the states, and established our present form of Federal government. It made one nation out of thirteen.

1791 witnessed the establishment of Hamilton's Financial Policy. (See Dictionary of History.) This work of Hamilton's placed the credit and currency of the United States on a solid foundation, quieted much strife among the states, and developed the national spirit.

1803. In this year Louisiana was purchased from France for $15,000,000. It reached from the Mississippi to the Rocky mountains and almost doubled the area of our country. As events turned out in Europe, our purchase of this territory prevented England from getting it; it prevented disputes with other nations about this territory; it gave our country the very best part of North America, and the Mississippi river to boot.

1807. Robert Fulton invented the steamboat this year. This event greatly increased transportation facilities, made a vast change in modes of travel, and aided in the rapid settlement of the West.

1830. In this year, the steam railroad was introduced in the United States. The railroad provides rapid, cheap, and safe transportation facilities. It puts all parts of our country in close touch with each other, and is one of the greatest civilizers of modern times.

1844. The invention of the telegraph by Morse in this year provided the long-felt need for immediate communication over all distances. It eliminates time and distance in communications and affords safety for rapid transit.

1861. This date marks the beginning of our great Civil War. This war settled some things of great importance to our national progress: (1) That national authority is greater than state authority. (2) That a state can not withdraw from the union. (3) That slavery should not exist in our country. (4) That the government at Washington is supreme.

Events by Periods

I. Discovery and Exploration (1492-1607)

1492. Columbus discovered America.
1497. John Cabot discovered North America.
1540. Coronado explored the valley of the Colorado.

II. Colonial Period (1607-1763)

1607. Settlement of Jamestown.
1619. Representative government established in Virginia.

1643. Union of New England colonies.

1752. Franklin discovered the identity of electricity and lightning.

1754. Albany Convention.

III. Revolutionary Period (1763-1789)

1765. Stamp Act passed by Parliament.

1775. Second Continental Congress met at Philadelphia.

1776. Adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

1777. Battle of Saratoga.

1787. Adoption of the National Constitution.

1789. The new government becomes operative.

IV. Period of National Growth (1789-1830)

1791. Adoption of Hamilton's financial Policy.

1803. Louisiana Purchase.

1807. Invention of Steamboat by Fulton.

1823. The Monroe Doctrine.

1825. Completion of Erie Canal.

1830. First Steam Railroad in U. S.

V. Period of Invention, Agitation and War (1830-1865)

1834. Harvesting Machine invented by McCormick.

1844. Invention of the telegraph by Morse.

1846. Sewing Machine invented by Howe.

1848. Mexican cession to the United States.

1850. Omnibus Bill.

1854. Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

1857. Dred Scott Decision.

1858. First Atlantic Cable laid by Field.

1859. John Brown's Raid.
1862. Emancipation Proclamation.
1863. Battle of Gettysburg.
1865. Thirteenth Amendment.

VI. Period of Consolidation and Expansion (1865-)

1867. Purchase of Alaska.
1893. World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.
1898. War with Spain.
1909. Discovery of North Pole by Peary.
1915. Panama Canal completed.
1917. War with Germany.

Events by Administrations

Washington (1789-1797.)

1. Hamilton's financial policy adopted. 2. Cotton gin invented by Whitney. 3. Whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania. 4. Indian wars in Ohio. 5. Jay's treaty. 6. Treaty with Spain.

Adams (1797-1809.)

1. Alien and Sedition laws. (2) War with France. 3. X. Y. Z. papers. 4. Kentucky and Virginia resolution.

Jefferson (1801-1809.)

1. Purchase of Louisiana. 2. Lewis and Clark expedition. 3. Death of Hamilton. 4. Steamboat invented by Fulton. 5. War with Tripoli. 6. Embargo and Non-Intercourse acts passed. 7. Slave trade abolished in 1808.

Madison (1809-1817.)

1. Battle of Tippecanoe. 2. War with Great Britain. 3. Hartford convention. 4. National bank re-chartered.

Monroe (1817-1825.)

1. Protective tariff established. 2. Purchase of Florida from Spain. 3. Monroe doctrine announced. 4. Missouri compromise agreed upon. 5. Lafayete visited the United States.

J. Q. Adams (1825-1829)

1. High protective tariff law passed. 2. Internal improvements. 3. Erie canal completed. 4. Temperance societies organized. 5 Death of Adams and Jefferson.

Jackson (1829-1837)

1. "Spoils System" inaugurated. 2. Nullification Acts of S. C. 3. Compromise tariff bill of 1833. 4. Webster-Hayne Debate. 5. U. S. Bank Bill Vetoed. 6. Specie Circular issued. 7. McCormick Reaper invented. 8. Railroad built. 9. Progress in literature.

Van Buren (1837-1841.)

1. Financial Panic of 1837. 2. Sub-Treasury System established. 3. Rise of the Mormons.

Harrison and Tyler (1841-1845.)

1. Webster-Ashburton Treaty. 2. Dorr's Rebellion. 3. Anti-Rent Difficulties in New York. 4. Making of ether by Dr. Morton. 5. Texas annexed. 6. Telegraph invented by Morse.

James K. Polk (1845-1849)

1. War with Mexico. 2. Territory acquired from Mexico. 3. Discovery of gold in California. 4. Sewing Machine invented by Howe.

Taylor-Fillmore (1849-1853.)

1. Omnibus Bill. 2. Death of Taylor, Webster, Clay and Calhoun. 3. Department of the Interior added. 4. Publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Pierce (1853-1857.)

1. Gadsen Purchase. 2. Kansas-Nebraska Bill. 3. Republican Party organized. 4. Commercial relations established with Japan. 5. World's Fair at New York.

Buchanan (1857-1861.)

1. Dred Scott Decision. 2. John Brown's Raid. 3. Financial Panic. 4. Lincoln-Douglass Debate. 5. Secession of States. 6. Steamer "Star of the West" fired upon.

Lincoln (1861-1865.)

1. Secession of States. 2. Civil War. 3. Emancipation proclamation. 4. National Banks established.

Johnson (1865-1869.)

1. Thirteenth Amendment made. 2. Fourteenth Amendment made. 3. States re-admitted. 4. Tenure of Office Act. 5. Impeachment of the President. 6. Atlantic Telegraph laid by Mr. Field. 7. Purchase of Alaska.

Grant (1869-1877)

1. Fifteenth Amendment made. 2. Alabama Claims settled. 3. North West Boundary established. 4. Financial Panic. 5. Silver demonetized, 1873. 6. Credit Mobilier Fraud. 7. "Salary Grab Bill" passed and repealed. 8. Centennial Anniversary.

Hayes (1877-1881.)

1. Withdrawal of soldiers from the South. 2. Specie payments resumed. 3. Bland Silver Bill passed over president's veto. 4. Mississippi Jetties constructed by Captain Eads. 5. Railroad Strikes.

Garfield-Arthur (1881-1885.)

1. Assassination of Garfield. 2. Civil Service Reforms. 3. Anti-Polygamy Bill passed. 4. Washington's Monument completed. 6. Standard Time adopted. 7. Postage rates reduced.

Cleveland (1885-1889.)

1. Interstate Commerce Act. 2. Chinese Exclusion. 3. Trouble with Chicago Anarchists. 4. Charleston earthquake. 5. Presidential Succession Bill.

Harrison (1889-1893.)

1. Oklahoma opened to settlement. 2. Johnstown Flood. 3. Pan-American Congress. 4. Trouble with Italy. 5. Bering Sea Difficulty. 6. McKinley Tariff Bill passed. 7. Sherman Silver Bill passed.

Cleveland (1893-1897)

1. Business Depression of 1893. 2. Sherman Act repealed. 3. Wilson Tariff Bill passed. 4. Modern Warships built. 5. World's Columbian Exposition.

McKinley (1897-1901.)

1. Gold found in Alaska. 2. Destruction of the battleship, The Maine. 3. War with Spain. 4. Dingley Tariff Bill passed. 5. Territory secured from Spain. 6. Hawaii annexed. 7. Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. 8. Samoan Treaty.

Roosevelt (1901-1909.)

1. Panama Canal begun. 2. Anthracite Coal Strike. 3. Alaskan Boundary settled. 4. Department of Commerce and Labor added as a cabinet office. 5. St. Louis Exposition. 6. Irregularities in Life Insurance Companies found. 7. Earthquake at San Francisco. 8. Cuba occupied by U. S. troops. 9. Trouble with Japan concerning schools in San Francisco. 10. Election of Taft. 11. Aerial Navigation.

Taft (1909-1913)

1. Discovery of North Pole by Peary. 2. Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill. 3. Admission of New Mexico and Arizona. 4. Movements for the promotion of international peace. 5. Income Tax Amendment.

Wilson (1913-1921.)

1. Underwood Tariff Bill passed. 2. Establishment of National Reserve Banks. 3. XVI Amendment permitting the taxing of incomes. 4. XVII Amendment changing method of electing United States Senators, ratified. 5. Parcels Post system established. 6. Trouble with Mexico. 7. Purchase of Virgin Islands. 8. War with Germany. 9. XVIIIth, the prohibition amendment adopted. 10. The XIXth, the equal suffrage amendment.

Harding (1921—)

Men of the Colonial Period (1607-1776)

William Penn, the greatest of the Quakers was many times thrown into prison for his religious belief. He obtained Pennsylvania from Chrales II in payment of an old debt. In founding the new colony (1681), Penn promisel self-government and religious freedom to all Christians who came under his control. To get a better outlet to the sea, he acquired from the Duke of York the lower counties on the Delaware, which afterwards became the State of Delaware.

Captain John Smith an Englishman, enlisted in the Austrian army against the Turks. He was taken prisoner and sold as a slave. Killing his master, he escaped to England and joined the emigrants to Virginia. He ex-

plored and named New England, and at many times was of great service to the settlement at Jamestown.

William Bradford was one of the early governors of Plymouth. He was so popular that he was re-elected annually for 30 years.

John Endicott and **John Winthrop** were noted governors of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Both were of the most prominent and influential citizens of the colony.

Roger Williams came to Boston about 1631. He believed in religious liberty. The Puritans of Boston did not; in this they differed from the Pilgrims. Roger Williams was banished from the settlement by the Puritans on account of his liberal views. In the dead of winter he went to the home of Massasoit in Rhode Island. He founded the settlement of providence and later united all the colonies of what is now Rhode Island into one colony, free from intolerance.

Berkeley was appointed governor of Virginia by both Charles I and Charles II of England. He opposed free schools, the publication of newspapers, and for a time, abolished representative government in the Colony.

Nathaniel Bacon, a wealthy Virginia planter, was a noted leader against the Indians. He hated tyranny and consequently became the rival and enemy of Governor Berkeley. Under his leadership, representative government was restored, the "Bacon Laws" enacted, and the tyrant Berkeley driven from Jamestown. Bacon's Rebellion and King Phillip's War occurred 100 years before the Revolution.

Governor Dunmore, the last colonial governor of Virginia carried the Dunmore War against the Indians to a successful termination. He was succeeded in office by

Patrick Henry, the first governor of the State after the Declaration of Independence.

Benjamin Franklin, the printer boy of Boston, the self-taught sage of Philadelphia· the philosopher, the statesman, the philanthropist, was the conspicuous figure of colonial times and one of the greatest national benefactors of revolutionary times. He discovered the identity of electricity and lightning, invented the lightning rod, wrote many books of literary merit, was minister of the United States at London and Paris, and secured the aid of France in 1778, and was the balance wheel of the constitutional convention. As a diplomat he had no superior. He died in 1790.

Men of Revolutionary Period (1776-1789)

John Hancock was a native of Massachusetts. He was a graduate of Harvard and became a wealthy merchant. He was president of the Colonial Congress, 1774, and of the Continental Congress, 1775-77. Was governor of Massachusetts several times. His popularity and eloquence is as well known as his bold signature to the Declaration of Independence.

Samuel Adams, the "Father of the Revolution," was one of the earliest advocates of American independence. He was a conspicuous member of the Continental Congress, and was considered the fountain of the more important measures of that body. He was a scholar and an orator.

Robert Morris, the "Financier of the Revolution," was born in England, but espoused the American cause. His patriotic use of his private fortune often saved the country

from bankruptcy. He had entire control of the finances of the United States from 1781 to 1784. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, later a United States Senator, and died in 1806 in a debtor's prison.

Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804) was born in the West Indies. He entered the American army in 1776, became a member of Washington's staff, and later his private secretary. He favored and ably defended the federal Constitution. He was the first Secretary of the Treasury, proposed and planned the first National bank, and placed the credit of the United States on a firm basis.

George Rogers Clark, the "American Hannibal," was sent by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, in 1778, to wrest the North West Territory from the British. He was entirely successful and captured Governor Hamilton, of Canada, at Vincennes. This expedition gave the North West Territory, embracing the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, to the United States. This territory was the origin of public lands in the United States.

Nathan Hale, a young graduate of Yale College, was sent as a spy by General Washington into the British camps on Long Island. He obtained the desired information unsuspected, and was just embarking for the American army when he was detected, tried, and executed as a spy. His last words were, "I only regret that I have but one life to give to my country."

Patrick Henry, of Virginia, was one of the greatest orators and statesmen of Revolutionary times. He opposed the Federal Constitution, but used all his energies to give it a fair trial and to make the new government a success. His speech before the Virginia Convention compares favorably with Webster's or Clay's best efforts. He died in 1799.

George Washington (1733-1799), the popular hero of American independence was born in Virginia. He was not a thorough scholar but became skilled in practical mathematics. He served as surveyor for Lord Fairfax, took active part in the French and Indian War, and had the faith, patience, judgment, military skill, and firmness necessary to carry the Revolution to a successful termination. As president of the Constitutional Convention, he exercised rare tact and judgment in bringing all factions to an agreement on the essentials of a fundamental law.

As president, he exhibited the same qualities of leadership and executive abilities that characterized his military career. When we take in consideration the state of the country in 1789, the advance in prosperity and the uniform success attending his efforts in improving the financial, social, and political conditions of the people seem phenomenal. Washington declined a third term, issued his famous farewell address, and retired to his home at Mount Vernon.

Men of the National Period (1789-1922)

Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), an American scholar, statesman, author of the Declaration of Independence and the Ordinance of '87, Secretary of State, and the third president of the U. S., was born in Virginia. His entire life was one of public service. He has served our country in almost every capacity and was eminently successful in all. His part in the writing and adopting of the Declaration of Independence, and the purchase of Louisiana (1803) gives evidence of his advanced ideas of statesmanship. As president, he served the people as many have done, and honored and respected them as few have

done. His most notable service was the impressing of democratic ideals upon American goverument and society.

Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), an American general, statesman, and the seventh president of the United States, was born in North Carolina but during his public career, was a citizen of Tennessee. He was a lawyer, representative in Congress· U. S. Senator, General in the war of 1812, and his election to the presidency in 1828 marks an epoch in U. S. History, as he was the first real representative of the "common people."

Jackson vetoed the U. S. Bank charter, introduced the "spoils system," applied economy and justice in the administration of government, championed sound finance, and paid all the national debt.

Like Henry Clay, his school advantages were limited, yet he had the ability to do things, and with vigor and discretion. Jackson is one of the most forceful personalities in American history.

Henry Clay (1777-1852), was a native of Virginia, but moved to Lexington, Ky. 1797 where he resided till his death. He was elected U. S. Senator in 1806, served in the lower House of Congress from 1811 to 1821 during which time he was speaker, was Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams, served as U. S. Senator from 1831 to 1842 and again from 1848 until his death. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency in 1824, 1832, and 1848. Though he received very little education in schools of any kind, he was one of America's greatest orators and statesmen.

Henry Clay's greatest works are his three great compromise measures: "The Missouri Compromise," "The Tariff Compromise of 1833" and "The Omnibus Bill" (1850.) His untiring efforts in securing the passage of these bills

allaying sectional strife· gives him the title of the "Great Pacificator."

John Marshall (1755-1835) a native of Virginia, was one of our greatest lawyers and jurists. Just at the close of John Adams' administration, he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which position he held for more than 30 years. His decisions are standard authority on all questions involving constitutional law, and his influence in developing a strong national government is not surpassed by any other man.

Sam Houston (1793-1863) was a scout soldier, and political leader. He was Commander in Chief of the Texan force in her struggle for independence. He led the war to a successful termination at San Jacinto, where the Texans gained their independence. He was the chief agent in bringing about the annexation of Texas by the United States.

George Peabody was an English Banker of American birth. At a great risk in 1837 he sustained American credit by purchasing American securities. He gave his home town, Danvers, Mass., $20,000 for the promotion of knowledge; he founded the Peabody Institute at Baltimore at a cost of $1,400,000; he gave Yale and Harvard each $150,000, and for promoting education in the south, he gave $3,500,000 in 1869. He died in 1869, and was buried at Danvers.

John C. Calhoun was one of the ablest and most patriotic statesman of the south. He served as United States Senator from South Carolina· Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Vice President under Jackson. He will be remembered as an orator, a statesman, and an uncorruptible patriot, above reproach.

Peter Cooper, of New York, was an inventor, a manufacturer, and a philanthropist. He built the first American locomotive, 1840; he built and provided for the maintenance of the Cooper Union, New York. He died in 1883.

Daniel Boone was born in Pennsylvania, 1734, and died in Missouri in 1820. He lived in North Carolina and later moved to the wilds of Kentucky. He induced a large body of immigrants to locate in Kentucky and helped defend them against the Indians. He was captured by the Indians several times, and had many hair-breadth escapes. His farm in Kentucky was taken from him by the government of the United States, and he moved to the Great Kanawha valley, below Charleston, where he lived several years. Later he moved to Missouri to get "elbow room." He was the best type of frontiersmen. Other noted frontiersmen were Lewis Wetzel, Andrew Poe, Kenton, Girty, Zane and McCollough.

Daniel Webster, the greatest American orator, was five years younger than Henry Clay, but both died the same year, 1852. His Bunker Hill oration, debate with Hayne, "7th of March speech" in favor of the Omnibus Bill, stand alone in American oratory as masterpieces in diction, logic, and eloquence, while his speech before the Supreme Court in the Dartmouth college case in behalf of the college, and against the State of New Hampshire, easily places him in the front rank as an expounder of constitutional law. Mr. Webster was in public life from 1813 to his death. Though born in New Hampshire, he lived in Massachusetts and represented that State in both houses of Congress. He served as Secretary of State several terms.

Stephen A. Douglas (1813-1861) was for many terms representative and United States Senator from Illinois. He was a leader and one of the most ready and fluent debaters in Congress. He bitterly opposed secession in 1860. In

the election that year, although there were two democratic candidates for the presidency, Mr. Douglass received within 500,000 votes as many as Lincoln.

Cyrus West Field (1819-1892) organized an Atlantic telegraph company. Attempts were made to lay a cable to Europe in 1857 and 1858. Peter Cooper joined the company and in 1866 the first successful Atlantic cable was laid from Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, to Valencia Bay, Ireland by the "Great Eastern." His life was devoted to this line of work.

John Brown, an American abolitionist, was born 1800, died 1859. He planned the John Brown Raid, intended to free the slaves by arming them in opposition to the government. His raid at Harper's Ferry ended disastrously to him, though it may have hastened the Civil War. He was tried, condemned, and executed at Charles Town for treason and murder. He was a native of Connecticut, but lived in Kansas.

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) the sixteenth president of the United States, was born in Kentucky. At the age of seven, he moved with his family to Indiana, and later, 1829, to New Salem, Il., where he studied law and surveying. He spent but one year in school and this was four miles away. His life is an exemplification of what a young man can do by industry, honesty, perseverance, and effort. At the age of 23 he was elected to the legislature of Ill., in which body he served four terms. He practiced law at Springfield from 1836 to 1846, when he was elected to represent his district in Congress. In 1858 occurred the memorable contest between Lincoln and Douglass for a seat in the U. S. Senate. Douglass won, but Lincoln's wisdom, sound judgment, and convincing argument in that campaign, made him so popular that, in 1860, he was nominated and elected president of the U. S. His study of

Weem's Life of Washington, and his visit to the slave market at New Orleans, each exerted great influence on his life and political views.

Thomas A. Edison was born at Milan, O., 1847. His mother taught him to read. A station agent whose child he had rescued from a passing train, taught him telegraphy. He soon became a skillful operator and was employed by the Western Union Telegraph Co., when he began the series of inventions that made him famous. He built laboratories at Menlo Park, N. J., and at Orange, N. J. He has taken out about 500 patents.

The **Microphone, Phonograph, Incandescent lamp** and **Kinetoscope** are among his most noted inventions. His inventions now give employment to more than a million people.

Others

Other well known statesmen were, O. P. Morton, of Indiana; J. A. Brough of Ohio; Wade Hampden, of South Carolina; Albert Gallatin, Secretary of Treasury under Jefferson; W. L. Marcy, of New York, author of the "Spoils System;" Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina; Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; Lewis Cass, of Michigan; B. Grantz Brown and T. H. Benton of Missouri.

Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Seward, Blaine, Olney, and **John Hay** were noted secretaries of state.

Hamilton, Gallatin, Walker, Chase, Sherman and **McAdoo** were noted secretaries of the treasury.

Women of History

Clara Barton, originator and first president of the American Red Cross Society, was born 1826. She aided in the Civil war, Franco-Prussion war, and the war with Spain. No person has done more to mitigate suffering.

Frances E. Willard, born 1839, was an educator, a public speaker and one of the founders of the Prohibition party. Her life was identified with the W. C. T. U., being its president from 1879 to her death.

Mollie Stark, Elizabeth Zane, Mrs. Dustin, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Ella Flagg Young and Belva Lockwood were prominent characters.

Noted Indians

Powhatan, of Virginia; **King Philip** of Massachusetts; **Logan,** the Mingo chief; **Massasoit** of New England; **Osceola, Pontiac, Tecumseh,** and **Sitting Bull,** were noted chieftains.

DICTIONARY OF HISTORY

Alabama Claims were made by the United States against Great Britain for damages done American commerce by the Alabama and other Confederate warships fitted out in English ports. The differences were settled by arbitration, at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1872. The arbitrators, C. F. Adams, of the United States; Judge Cockburn, of England; Count Schlopsis, of Italy, Staempfil, of Switzerland, and Itajuba, of Brazil, awarded the United States $15,500·000, which sum was promptly paid by Great Britain.

Albany Convention met at Albany 1754. Its purpose was to take steps for protection against French encroachments. Franklin proposed a plan of union for the colonies but it was rejected by both the king and the colonies.

Alien Laws passed in John Adams' administration, empowered the president to send out of the country any foreigner suspected of wielding bad influences against the peace and prosperity of the U. S.

American System—The protective tariff.

Anarchist—A person opposed to all government.

Andre—A British agent who negotiated a treasonable contract with Benedict Arnold and who was captured and executed.

Anti-rent difficulties occurred in New York in 1844. The cause was the tenure by which lands of the old Patroon estates were held and rented. The Anti-renters won.

Armistice. A brief suspension of hostilities by agreement. It is commonly granted to consider terms of peace.

Atlantic Cable—After several unsuccessful attempts, this cable was laid (1866) by Cyrus W. Field from Heart's Content, Newfoundland to Valentia Bay Ireland.

Articles of Confederation adopted in 1777, did not go into effect until 1781 and was superseded by the constitution in 1789. As it provided for no executive nor judicial department, it was a failure. Under it, Congress could declare anything, but could do nothing.

Bering Sea Dispute with Great Britain in regard to catching seals in the Bering Sea was settled by Arbitration in 1893.

Books influencing our history—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," Sinclairs "The Jungle," "The Oregon Trail," "Bigelow Papers," "Common Sense," "The Federalist."

Blue Laws—A libelous production of Rev. Peters against the laws of Conn. There were no Blue Laws.

Bolsheviki—A word meaning "the majority." The term is applied to the socialistic element of Russia who, under the leadership of Lenine and Trotzky, assumed control of the government, and concluded a treaty of peace with the Germans at Brest-Litovsk in 1918.

Bonhomme Richard—Flagship of John Paul Jones.

Boston Tea Party—A public indignation meeting in Boston against the "tax on tea." It resulted in the destruction of $100,000 worth of tea in Boston Harbor.

Burgess—Name of members of legislative body of Virginia in colonial times.

Cabinet—Washington's. Secretary of State, Jefferson; Secretary of Treasury, Hamilton; Secretary of War, Knox; Attorney General, Randolph.

Carpenter's Hall is in Philadelphia. It was the meeting place of the first Continental Congress.

Carpet-Baggers were men from the Northern states who went to the Southern states after the war in order to get offices. This was made possible by a Federal law disqualifying Southern white men from holding office.

Cavaliers—Supporters of the King of England.

Chinese Exclusion Law (1882) forbid the admission of Chinese laborers.

Civil Rights Bill (1865) guaranteed the civil rights of citizenship to the negroes.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty made by the U. S., and G. B., provided that any canal across the Central American isthmus, should be neutral.

Clermont—The first steamboat.

Conway Cabal—A conspiracy headed by Thos. Conway to deprive Washington of the command of the army and substitute Gen. Gates. At one time, a majority of Congress sympathized with the movement.

Civil Service Reform—A reform in our civil service which embodies the principle that "no dismissal shall be made except for cause, and no appointment or promotion made except for merit." The assassination of Garfield by a disappointed office seeker, hastened the reform.

Colleges—Harvard at Cambridge, (1636); Yale, at New Haven (1700); William and Mary, Virginia (1692); Princeton, New Jersey (1746); Columbia, New York, (1754); Brown (1746); Dartmouth, New Hampshire (1764.)

Committee of Correspondence.—Committees appointed in the colonies just before the Revolutionary war to keep

neighboring towns and other colonies posted as to what was being done in regard to opposition to British oppression.

Contraband of war—Anything that may be used by the enemy in waging war.

Credit Mobelier—A company organized to construct the Union Pacific R. R. Members of Congress were accused of graft in connection with this company, (1872).

Custom House—A place where U. S. duties are collected.

DaGama—A Portuguese explorer who was first to reach India by an all sea route.

Declaration of Independence drafted by Jefferson, Franklin, Adams, Sherman and Livingston and adopted July 4, 1776.

Declaration of Rights—A declaration adopted by the Stamp Act Congress, asserting the rights of the people as Englishmen.

Dorr's Rebellion—A disturbance in Rhode Island over an attempt to change the government of the state. The new party led by T. W. Dorr was finally defeated (1842.)

Dred Scott Decision—In the "Dred Scott Case" Dred Scott was plaintiff and his master was defendant. The case was carried to the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Taney decided against Dred Scott, and declared that as the negro is not and cannot become a citizen, he can not sue nor be sued. He further declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional. Dred Scott was later set free by his master. Judge Taney had freed his slaves long before.

Electoral Commission—A commission appointed by an act of Congress, January, 1877, to investigate and decide as to the returns of electoral votes from Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina and Oregon. The commitee consisted of 5 representatives, 5 U. S. Senators, and 5 justices of the Supreme Court. The commission was made up of 8 republicans and 7 democrats. On every point raised, the members divided on strict party lines. By giving all the electoral votes of the four states in question to Hayes, he was declared elected over Tilden by one vote.

Electoral College—The presidential electors of all the states taken together.

Emancipation Proclamation was issued by President Lincoln as a war measure. It freed all the slaves in states or parts of states in rebellion, January 1, 1863.

Embargo Act of 1807 forbade the departure of any vessel from an American to a foreign port. Its object was to punish England and France. The measure was so unpopular in New England that it was remodeled by the Non-Intercourse Act of 1809· which removed all restrictions on commerce except with England and France.

Entente means an understanding between nations. By the "Entente" in the late war, we mean Great Britain, France and Italy.

Expositions—(1) Crystal Palace, New York, 1853. (2) Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. (3) World's Fair, Chicago, 1893. (4) St. Louis Exposition, 1904. (5) Jamestown, 1907. (6) Alaska-Yukon, 1909. (7) Panama-Pacific, 1915.

Expunging Resolution. The Senate by resolution censured president Jackson for removing government money from the U. S. Bank and placing it in state banks. Thomas H. Benton introduced a resolution that the action of the

Senate be expunged from the records. His resolution carried and is called the "Expunging Resolution."

Faneuil Hall—"The Cradle of Liberty," Boston.

Federalist—A series of articles writen by Hamilton, Jay, and Madison and published in a New York Journal, stating why the Constitution should be adopted.

Flag—The "Stars and Stripes" was adopted as a national flag, June 14, 1777. At first a new stripe as well as a new star, was added when a new state was admitted; but later, the number of stripes was fixed at 13,—seven red and six white.

"Fifty-four forty or fight," the cry of 1846, meaning that we must have all of the Oregon territory to 54 degrees, 40 minutes, or fight England for it.

Franklin, State of—A state planned by the people of western N. C., 1784, occupying what is now Tennessee. It was never recognized by Congress.

Free Trade and Sailors Rights was a demand made by the people just before the war of 1812. "Free trade" meant the privilege to trade with any country we wished. "Sailors rights" meant that our sailors should be protected from impressment.

Fugutive Slave Law—A law passed in 1850, providing that slaves escaping into free states, should be arrested and returned to their owners.

Gadsen Purchase—The purchase in 1853, of that part of Arizona south of Gila river.

Gag rules—Rules adopted by Congress refusing to receive or read petitions on the slavery question.

Grand Model was an elaborate and unsuccessful plan for the government of the Carolinas. It was written by Locke and Shaftesbury.

Great Law was William Penn's plan for the government of Pennsylvania. It provided (1) for religious toleration, (2) for the industrial training of children over 12 years of age, (3) for reducing the death penalty to two offenses—murder and treason. (4) for the conversion of prisons into reform schools where trades were taught.

Hall of Fame—A hall on the grounds of the University of New York, erected to the memory of famous Americans. The colonnade 400 feet long· contains 150 panels, 2 feet by 6 feet, each to bear the name of a famous American. At the beginning (1900), fifty names were inscribed with provisions for five additional names every five years, so that by the year 2000, the 150 inscriptions will be completed. Nominations may be made by the public, seconded by the Senate of the University, after which they are submitted to a board of 100 judges made up of eminent citizens of whom at least 50 must ratify the nominations, before inscriptions are made.

Hamilton's Financial Policy provided (1) for the funding of the national debt, (2) for the assumption of the state debts by the general government, (3) for the redemption of the continental money at par (4) for the establishment of a national bank, (5) for a protective tariff. Congress legalized all these policies.

Hartford Convention (1814) was called by some leading Federalists of New England, who opposed the war of 1812. Delegates from the New England states held secret meetings for three weeks at Hartford, Conn. Their proceedings were never published. They recommended Amendments to the Constitution similar to the Virginia

and Kentucky resolutions. It killed the Federalist party.

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty—A treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain negotiated in 1901 recognizing the right of the U. S. to construct, own, and control a canal across the isthmus of Panama thus superseding the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850.

Henry Letters—Letters which John Henry of Canada, sold to James Madison, for $50,000, and which he claimed would prove that the New England states were trying to withdraw from the union, to be annexed to Canada.

Hessians—Mercenary soldiers of Germany, hired by the British to fight the colonists in the Revolution.

Higher Law—"The Divine law of justice and freedom" referred to in a speech against the Fugutive Slave Law, by W. H. Seward.

House of Burgesses was the first representative legislative assembly to convene in America. Its first meeting was at Jamestown, Virginia, 1619. This House of Burgesses was a training school for Virginia Statesmen. Washington, Madison, Jefferson, R. H. Lee, Patrick Henry, Benjamin Harrison, and Edmund Randolph had served as members.

Huguenots—French protestants. Many of them settled in Carolina.

Interstate Commerce Act—An act of Congress regulating commerce between states.

Intolerable Acts hastening the Revolution were "Stamp Act," 1765; "Declaratory Act," asserting the right to bind the colonies in all cases; "Townshend Acts," legalizing the "Writs of Assistance," and adding taxes on certain articles; "Tax on Tea," "Boston Port Bill," closing the port

of Boston; "Quebec Act," adding colonial territory to the province of Quebec; "Transportation Act," providing for transportation of persons charged with murder to England for trial; and the "Quartering Act," legalizing the quartering of British soldiers among the colonists.

Independence Hall, Philadelphia, is where the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

Jay's Treaty—It was a treaty of amity with Great Britain. It was agreed that the British evacuate the forts in the North West, and that the U. S. pay certain debts due British citizens.

Jesuits—Catholic missionaries among the Indians. Chief among them were Eliot, Marquette, and LaSalle.

Kansas-Nebraska Bill was passed in 1854. It provided for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska with, or without slavery, as the people might determine. It repealed the Missouri Compromise.

Kosciusko—A Polish patriot that aided the Americans in the Revolution.

Kearsarge—The vessel that sunk the Alabama off the coast of France.

Kitchen Cabinet—A term applied to certain persons who were consulted by president Jackson often, and who had more influence with him, than his Cabinet.

Ku-Klux-Klan was a political organization in the Southern states after the Civil war. Its purpose was to terrify the negroes and to intimidate the Carpet-Baggers.

Lewis and Clark Expedition—An expedition headed by Lewis and Clark to explore Louisiana.

Liberator—An anti-Slavery paper published in Boston by W. L. Garrettson.

London Company—An association of business men and others of London to found a colony in America.

Mayflower Compact was a plan of government for the Plymouth colony, drawn up and signed by the Pilgrims in the cabin of the Mayflower.

Military Academy is located at West Point, New York.

Mecklenberg Declaration (Resolution) was passed by the County Committee of Mecklenberg county, North Carolina, May 31, 1775. It declared that the Colonial Congresses and the Continental Congress were the supreme authorities in America.

Missouri Compromise provided for the admission of Missouri as a slave state, and that slavery should not exist north or west of Missouri.

Monroe Doctrine (1823) in substance announced (1) that the American colonies are not subject to future colonization by any European power· (2) that any attempt of the "Holy Allies" to extend their system to America would be considered as an unfriendly act, (3) that the United States will not meddle in the affairs of Europe. England early took the side of the United States and recognized the independence of the South American states.

It was enforced by President Johnson in Mexico, in 1867, and by Grover Cleveland in the controversy between England and Venezuela.

Mormons—A religious sect founded in New York (1827) by Joseph Smith, who claimed to have received the "Book of Mormon" from an angel. They located in Ohio, moved to Missouri, then back to Nauvoo, Ill., and later across

the desert to Great Salt Lake, and founded Salt Lake City, which is the center of Mormonism to-day.

Mound Builders—A prehistoric race, which dwelt in America.

Mugwumps—A branch of the republican party, that opposed Blaine in 1884.

Mutiny Act provided that the colonies should provide food and shelter for the British soldiers stationed among them.

National Constitution was the outcome (1) of the Annapolis convention, which tried to regulate commerce among the states, and (2) of the ineffectiveness of the Articles of Confederation. The constitutional convention met at Philadelphia, with George Washington as President, and Madison, Hamilton, Jefferson· Franklin, Patterson, Rufus King, John Dickinson, C. C. Pinckney, John Rutledge and G. Morris as distinguished members.

Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

Navigation Laws passed during the reign of Cromwell, forbade the colonists to send goods out of the colony except in English vessels, bound for England, or to purchase foreign goods not brought over in English vessels. The laws were passed by Parliament.

Non-Intercourse Act—(See Embargo Act.)

New England Confederacy—A union of the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven, in 1643, for protection against the Indians and the encroachments of the Dutch. Rhode Island and Maine were refused admission on account of religious differences.

North West Territory—The territory now embraced by Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Nullification Act of S. C.—Laws passed by South Carolina, nullifying the high tariff laws of 1828. The act was unconstitutional.

Omnibus Bill—A law passed 1850 providing that California should be admitted as a free state; that the slave trade be abolished in the District of Columbia; and that runaway slaves should be returned to their owners.

Ordinance of 1787 was drafted by Thomas Jefferson, and adopted by Congress as a plan for the government of the North West Territory.

Oregon Territory embraced the present states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Panama Canal—In 1902 Congress purchased the French franchise for a canal for $40,000,000 and later bought the strip 10 miles wide along the route of the canal, from the new Republic of Panama for $10,000,000. A lock canal was completed in 1915 at a cost of about $450,000,000.

Pan American Congress met at Washington, D. C., 1889. All the American States were represented. The object was to secure better commercial relations between American republics.

Pilgrims—A part of the Puritans that left England, went to Holland, and later, came to America.

Protective Tariff—A tariff levied on imported goods to protect American products.

Puritans—A religious denomination of England.

Quebec Act—An act of Parliament annexing much of the territory west of the Alleghenies, to Quebec· Canada.

Quartering Act—(See "Intolerable Acts.")

Quaker Guns—Wooden cannon on the defenses about Richmond to deceive the Federal Army.

Regicides—The judges that condemned Charles I.

Red Cross Society—An international society organized Oct. 26, 1863, at Geneva, Switzerland. Its object is to mitigate the cruelties and suffering of war. The Red Cross now ministers to the sufferers in time of peace as well as in time of war. Their work with the wounded and disabled soldiers on the Western Front in the late war with Germany and Austria can not be overestimated. Throughout the great "Flu" epidemic of 1918, the Red Cross Society rendered inestimable service. Their organized effort gets results.

Reichstag—The legislative branch of the late German government. Since Germany has become a republic, the reichstag has passed out of existence.

Rotation in Office—The plan introduced by Jackson, of filling government positions with political friends. It was based on the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils."

San Jacinto—Battle at which the Texans gained their independence. Also the name of the steamer that took Mason and Slidell off the Trent. See "Trent Affair."

Sedition Laws made it a crime for any one to utter or publish anything false or malicious against the government, the President, or Congress.

Senatorial Trio—Webster, Clay and Calhoun.

Separatists—English Puritans that left the Established Church of England and worshipped in private places.

Shay's Rebellion (1786-87) was an uprising in Massachusetts among the farmers who were made poor by the war, and who in force surrounded court houses and put an end to legal actions for debt. The rebellion was led by Daniel Shays. It took United States troops to suppress the outbreak. Shay's Rebellion marks an epoch in United States history, and was an object lesson of the need of union among the states.

Specie Circular was issued by President Jackson, and demanded that all revenues from sale of public lands should be paid in coin. The financial panic of 1837, is, in part, attributed to this circular.

Steps Toward Union and Nationalism (a) New England Confederacy, 1643; (b) Albany Convention, 1754; (c) Continental Congress, 1775-76; (d) Annapolis Convention to regulate commerce on the waters between Virginia and Maryland, 1786; (e) Constitutional Convention, 1787.

Spoils System—(See Rotation in office.)

Sub-Treasury Bill was written by Van Buren and passed by Congress. It provided that the government manage its own finances. It is the system now in use and superseded the United States Bank plan.

Squatter Sovereignty—The right of the people of a territory to decide in regard to slavery.

Star of the West—U. S. Steamer carrying supplies to Fort Sumpter. It was fired upon by citizens of the south, 1861.

Starving Time—The winter of 1609-1610, in Virginia, after John Smith returned to England. It was brought about by idleness, disorder, hostility of the Indians, and by the failure of those in authority to take John Smith's

advice. By the Spring of 1610, only 60 of the 500 settlers were alive. This sixty started to England and met Lord Delaware with fresh supplies and returned to Jamestown.

Statuary Hall is in Washington, D. C. In this hall each state is allowed statues of two of its most distinguished citizens, usually one republican and one democrat. West Virginia is represented by F. H. Pierpont and J. E. Kenna.

Statue of Liberty—A statue of the Goddess of Liberty presented to the U. S. by France. It is on Bedloe Island, New York Harbor. The statue itself is 150 feet high and the top of the torch held in the right hand, is 300 feet above the water.

Stalwarts—Republicans who supported Grant for a third term.

Stuben, Baron—A Prussian engineer and disciplinarian. He was of great service in drilling and organizing the American army.

Tenure of Office Bill made the consent of the Senate necessary to the removal of a civil officer by the president.

The Hague Tribunal—An international court at The Hague, Netherlands to adjust all matters of differences and disputes among nations excepting those affecting national integrity. Its ultimate object is to settle all disputes by arbitration instead of war.

Tories—Friends of the king.

Townshend Acts laid new taxes on tea, glass, paper, etc., and established a Board of Trade to manage the affairs of Boston.

Trent Affair—England and France had recognized the Confederate States. Mason and Slidell were aboard the English Steamer "Trent" on their way, as ambassadors, to England and France. Capt. Wilkes of the U. S. S. San Jacinto, stopped the Trent, took off Mason and Slidell and brought them to Washington. England protested and Lincoln, disavowing the act, sent them to their respective posts.

Underground Railroad—A concerted action of the Abolitionists in secreting runaway negroes and helping them on their way to Canada.

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions (Resolutions of 1798) were passed by the Legislatures of these states in opposition to the Alien and Sedition Laws. They were suggested by Madison and Jefferson, respectively. They asserted the unconstitutionality of these laws, and advised disobedience by the state. The resolutions differed only as to the remedy, the latter adhering more closely to state rights.

Whiskey Rebellion—In 1794 Congress passed a law taxing whiskey. As the farmers of Western Pennsylvania had no means of transporting grain, they had been making whiskey of it. The whiskey could be easily transported and sold at a profit, but not under the new law. The farmers rebelled. The rebellion was suppressed by a large force of United States soldiers sent to Pitsburg. The incident is important, as the people learned for the first time that there was a strong national government to enforce the laws.

Writs of Assistance—Writs authorizing British officers to search private houses for smuggled goods.

X. Y. Z. Papers—Papers containing the demands made by French agents on Congress but with the letters X. Y. and Z. instead of the names of the three French agents. These papers were sent by president Adams to Congress.

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